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The BRITISH AMERICAN.

NUMBER VIII.

FRIENDS, FELLOW CITIZENS, and COUNTRYMEN,

YOU are now to conſider the ſecond plan propoſed: That you ſhall immediately ſtop all exports and imports to and from Great Britain and the Weſt India iſlands till the tea and Boſton acts are repealed. This plan is recommended to you by men who profeſs themſelves reſolutely determined to oppoſe the arbitrary proceedings of the Britiſh parliament, but at the ſame time wiſh you to adopt moderate meaſures; and I am convinced that they mean well, and are ſo heartily in earneſt in their profeſſions and their wiſhes, that if they can be convinced that the plan they propoſe will be the leaſt effectual to avoid the juriſdiction claimed by the Britiſh parliament, and the moſt violent and dangerous meaſure which can be adopted, I have no doubt but they will readily give it up. It will not only be juſtifiable but highly commendable in you to leſſen your imports from Great Britain, by confining yourſelves to ſuch articles as are abſolutely neceſſary, and which you cannot manufacture yourſelves; becauſe unleſs you uſe the utmoſt frugality, the great balance which you already owe to the Britiſh merchants will be conſtantly encreaſing till you become bankrupts; but to deny yourſelves the common neceſſaries, or even the conveniencies, of life, whilſt you are able to pay for them, in order to break off all connections with, and to diſtreſs, Great Britain, is ſurely no moderate meaſure. That you have been cruelly treated is certain; but in reſenting that treatment you ought to diſtinguiſh between your friends and your enemies, and not, drawcanſirlike, deſtroy all you meet. The manufacturers of Britain never injure you, and probably diſlike the meaſures of adminiſtration as much as you do; it will be cruel in you to endeavour to ſtarve them and their families for an inſult to which they were no way acceſſary. But it is ſaid that if his plan is adopted, the want of bread will lay them under a neceſſity of taking up arms, and of forcing a repeal of the acts you complain of. Not to mention that a meaſure, whoſe moſt diſtant proſpect of ſucceſs ariſes from forcing theſe innocent people into actual rebellion, and introducing all the horrors of a civil war in Britain, can never be deemed a moderate one, it would be highly diſhonourable in you, inſtead of drawing your own ſwords, and facing your oppreſſors, like a brave people ſtrugglingfor liberty, meanly (to take the advantage of their neceſſities) to force anumber of ſtarving wretches to expoſe themſelves for your ſakes to dangers you are afraid to encounter yourſelves; and your conduct would certainly be very inconſiſtent in daring to refuſe ſubmiſſion to Britiſh nobles, whilſt, conſcious of your own degeneracy and cowardice, you meanly truſted the preſervation of your liberty to the bravery of Britiſh mechanics, whoſe ſecret wiſhes to reſtrain your manufactures, whoſe honeſt contempt of your ſhameful conduct, and whoſe preſſing neceſſities for bread, would more probably induce them to enliſt as ſoldiers to enſlave than protect you. But conſider a little further how far this ſcheme is practicable; imagine yourſelves in the ſituation you ſhortly will be after you have adopted it. The want of ſalt will be a ſmall inconvenience, but hickory aſhes, though a poor ſubſtitute, may ſupply the place of it as well to you as it formerly did to the native Indians, and the live ſtock with which you will abound, when you no longer export proviſions, will in a great meaſure render it unneceſſary, by enabling you to kill freſh meat every day. Nails, without ſlitting mills, will be made with great difficulty; but logged cabbins may be built without them. Cloaths for yourſelves and negroes are not worth thinking of; becauſe you may confine yourſelves and them to your houſes in cold weather, and as you are to export nothing, the ſummer ſeaſon will afford you time amply ſufficient to raiſe proviſions for your own uſe, and to lay in fuel for the winter. If true your ſtocks may ſuffer a little in the winter, but this inconvenience may be remedied, in a great meaſure, by providing ſuch large quantities of provender for them in the ſummer as to ſuffer it to be expoſed to them to go to, whenever they pleaſe, in weather too cold for naked men to diſtribute it to them. Elegancies, and even luxuries, which many of you, by having been long accuſtomed to, now conſider as the conveniencies, if not the neceſſaries of life, may be reſigned as baubles, beneath the conſideration of men who either deſire or deſerve to be free. The ladies, indeed, will be ſubjected to many diſagreeable hardſhips, but their generous ſouls will ſubmit to every inconvenience rather than ſee their poſterity enſlaved; and the great leiſure you will have from contracting the cultivation of your lands will enable you to extend your manufactures till you can ſupply yourſelves with every convenience, with every elegance, that rational men can deſire. But till you can greatly improve your preſent manufactures, you will allow, my countrymen, that your ſituations will be rather uncomfortable. Are you certain that all America will chearfully ſubmit to this ſituation? Did thoſe who ſigned the aſſociation in the days of the ſtamp act religiouſly adhere to it? That there are ſome few refined ſouls in every colony, perhaps in every county of each colony, that will ſacrifice their own private intereſt, ſubject themſelves to every inconvenience, and deny themſelves almoſt the common neceſſaries of life, to promote the public good, and to preſerve the liberties of their country, I have no doubt; becauſe hiſtory furniſhes inſtances that ſuch diſintereſted, ſuch heroic characters, have exiſted, and I believe the inhabitants of America are poſſeſſed of as much virtue as thoſe of other nations; but to imagine that all, or even a majority, of the inhabitants of a country, are poſſeſſed of ſuch exalted ideas of patriotiſm, is a romantic ſuppoſition, which never has, nor, I fear, never will be warranted by the hiſtory of any nation whatever. Nor can we flatter ourſelves that this angelic exertion of virtue will be general in America when we conſider that many of her preſent inhabitants are, like birds of paſſage, ſettled only for a time, for the purpoſes of raiſing fortunes by trade, whoſe ultimate view is to return, with the fortunes they acquire, to the connections they have left behind them in Britain, and that there are others whoſe daily bread depends upon the continuance of the laws we complain of. Theſe two ſets of men, ſo far from obſerving ſuch an aſſociation, will uſe every artifice to evade it themſelves, and try every ſtratagem to tempt the vain to deceive the unwary, and to prevail upon the lukewarm to deſert the common cauſe; and a general deſection from the plan, when once adopted, can anſwer no other end than that of rendering you contemptible.

But even ſuppoſing that all America ſhould unite, as one man, in attempting this meaſure, the Britiſh ariſtocracy will never ſuffer you to carry it into execution; for let it be remembered, that one of the rights they claim is that of reſtraining your manufactures; and when you openly avow a deſign of purchaſing no more of their manufactures they will immediately enforce that right of reſtraining you from making any of your own. But ſurely, ſay the propoſers of this plan, they cannot force us to purchaſe from them whether we will or not. Very true; but if you refuſe to do ſo they will endeavour to prevent you from purchaſing thoſe articles in any other market, and from making them yourſelves. But, ſay the propoſers of this plan, they have no right to do this. Very true; nor have they any right to make any kind of laws to govern you. But they will endeavour to ſhew you that they have the power of doing it; and though right and power are two diſtinct things, you may as well acknowledge the right as to ſubmit to the power of legiſlation; and if you ſubmit to the laws already made, you will ſoon have others, equally arbitrary impoſed upon you, for reſtraining your manufactures. For my own part, I ſhall not be at all ſurprized if the very next ſeſſion ſhould furniſh us with acts of parliament enacting, "that your ſmiths ſhops ſhall be deſtroyed as nuiſances; tanning your own hides be declared a miſdemeanor; combing your own wool be puniſhed with fine and impriſonment; ſpinning your own flax ſubject you to the pillory; making your own ſhoes be made felony without benefit of clergy; fabricating your own hats incur a premunire; weaving any kind of cloth be deemed an overt act of high treaſon; faſhioning a canoe be chaſtiſed as an inſult upon the Britiſh flag; building a boat be conſtituted an unpardonable act of rebellion; launching a ſhip be conſidered as an actual declaration of war; trials by juries be exploded, as dangerous appeals to the people, who are not to be truſted; new courts of admiralty be erected in their room, whoſe judges ſhall hold their commiſſions during pleaſure, and be ſtimulated to enforce thoſe acts, by a ſhare in the forfeitures and confiſcations occaſioned by their own judgments; and to extinguiſh every ſpark of public ſpirit, and to prevent a poſſibility of redreſs, your aſſemblies will be diſſolved, and the people no longer permitted to elect repreſentatives, to urge their grievances, or to utter their complaints." Do not, my countrymen, be ſo blind to your own welfare, as to imagine I am jeſting upon this ſerious occaſion, or that I am ſuppoſing acts of parliament which can never exiſt. Reflect upon the different acts for preventing ſlitting mills; for erecting courts of admiralty for recovering the inland forfeitures impoſed by the ſtamp act; for ſuſpending the legiſlature of New York; for ſhutting up the port of Boſton; for altering the charter of New England, which was more ſolemnly granted by majeſty than their own magna charta; for ſcreening the murtherers of the Americans; and the joint addreſs, from both houſes of parliament to his majeſty, to tranſport the Americans themſelves, to be impriſoned and ruined, if not butchered, in England; and you will be convinced that the caſes I have ſuppoſed are by no means chimerical, and that there is no act of intemperance, injuſtice, or deſpotiſm, which the Britiſh ariſtocracy will not attempt, to reſtrain America from manufacturing, the moment you declare your intention of doing ſo. To enter, therefore, into aſſociations againſt importing Britiſh manufactures, any farther than a rational attention to your circumſtances, is ſurely no moderate meaſure, but muſt, at laſt, end in a humiliating ſubmiſſion, or oblige you to have recourſe to that force which the propoſers of this plan would wiſh to avoid.

Let us now conſider whether an aſſociation againſt exporting your commodities would not be attended with ſtill worſe conſequences: This plan, if it means any thing, is to diſtreſs Great Britain. But ſurely you cannot more effectually do this than by leſſening your imports, and encreaſing your exports, as much as poſſible; for by ſelling your commodities to the Britiſh merchants, and by taking none of theirs in exchange, you will encreaſe your own wealth by exhauſting that of Britain. But it is objected, we are at preſent largely indebted to the Britiſh merchants: The more incumbent it is upon you to export all the commodities you can, to pay them as ſoon as poſſible; for you ought to have more gratitude than to attempt to ruin the families of thoſe who have been kind enough to furniſh you not only with the elegancies, but the neceſſaries of life. Common honeſty requires that you ſhould pay your debts, and if you ſhould refuſe to do ſo, not only the perſons injured, but all mankind, will judge unfavourably of you, and declare, that inſtead of bravely contending for your liberties, you are knavihly endeavouring to cheat your creditors. Such a national breach of faith will unite all Europe againſt you, as a flagitious race of mortals, who do not deſerve to be free; who ought to be conſidered as the peſts of human ſociety, and as ſuch forced into ſubmiſſion, if not extirpated.

For God's ſake, my countrymen, let your conduct be ſuch that you ſhall be thought worthy of that freedom you contend for, and do not render yourſelves the objects of contempt and abhorrence; for if you ſhould even eſtabliſh your liberty, in oppoſition to the united efforts of all Europe to reduce you, it may never be in your power to manifeſt your honeſt intentions of making retribution. Many of you and your creditors may be dead before the diſpute is decided, and the very withholding the ſums you owe for a ſhort period, from men in trade, may irretrievably reduce the ſurvivors and their families to ruin, and American become as proverbially infamous as punic faith.

But it is ſaid, that by withholding your tobacco you will immediately make the miniſter ſenſible of his folly, in the inſtant effect it will have upon the revenue. But when you conſider that the tax upon tobacco is finally paid by the Britiſh inhabitants who conſume it, and conſequently is actually raiſed in England, and if the tax ceaſes upon this luxury, the ſame ſum may be raiſed by laying it on ſome other, and that by doing ſo, the ſubjects of Britain will pay no more than they do at preſent, or, in other words, the ſame ſum of money may be ſtill raiſed, by altering only the mode of raiſing it; the inconvenience will not be ſo great as is at firſt ſight imagined; and even ſuppoſing it otherwiſe, by giving this temporary ſhock to adminiſtration, may you not fix a laſting inconvenience upon yourſelves? Accuſtomed to the uſe of that commodity, when they are no longer ſupplied by you, may not the inhabitants of Britain look out for a ſupply of it from ſome other quarter? And may you not loſe that valuable branch of trade altogether? If there is no danger of this, or if the loſs of it ſhould be thought not worth regretting, at leaſt confine your plan of non-importation to tobacco only, or, what will be ſtill wiſer, determine to make no more of it till the points you contend for are eſtabliſhed. But to injure yourſelves by devoting your wheat and corn to be deſtroyed by the weavils and other vermin in your own uſeleſs barns will be indiſcreet, to ſtarve your fellow ſubjects and fellow ſufferers of the Weſt Indies will be inhuman, and to encreaſe the wealth of Great Britain, by raiſing to an exorbitant height the price of her wheat and proviſions in thoſe foreign markets which you at preſent ſupply, will be downright madneſs to think of. Upon the whole, policy, humanity, a juſt regard for your national character, gratitude, and common honeſty, all forbid you to adopt the ſecond plan propoſed, as it would moſt certainly end in a ſcandalous and unpitied ſubmiſſion, or introduce a civil war, aggravated with all the inconveniencies attending a good cauſe turned into a bad one, by raſh, indiſcreet, and unjuſtifiable meaſures. If we are obliged to ſtruggle for our liberty, with arms in our hands, let us not unnerve the ſinews of war. If we are at laſt forced, though unwillingly, to draw the ſword, let us do it in a juſt cauſe; let us be careful that we are not the aggreſſors; let us point our reſentment againſt our oppreſſors; but let us not wound the boſoms of our friends; let us conduct ourſelves in ſuch a manner as to raiſe the prayers of the righteous for our ſucceſs, and if we do fall, let us fall revered and lamented; but not execrated and deſpiſed by all mankind. But I am far from thinking that you are yet in this deſperate ſituation, and am not without hopes that you may ſtill eſtabliſh your liberty without having recourſe to the deciſion of the ſword. But to avoid this, it will be abſolutely neceſſary to convince your oppreſſors that you dare to do it rather than be enſlaved. The meaſures to be taken, in order to convince them, naturally lead me to the conſideration of the third plan propoſed, which, I confeſs, appears to me the moſt conſtitutional, the moſt rational, the moſt moderate, and the moſt effectual meaſure you can purſue; and to prove that it is ſo ſhall be the ſubject of my next. I ſhall conclude this with one remark, which I ſubmit to the ſerious attention of my countrymen: You may remember that the ſecond plan propoſed came firſt recommended to you from your friends on the other ſide the Atlantic. Now, though many of the inhabitants of Great Britain think that the Britiſh parliament have no right to tax you, and ſincerely diſapprove the hoſtile and violent meaſures purſued by them againſt you, yet there is not one man of them who does not inſiſt that you ought to ſubmit to the ſupreme legiſlation of the Britiſh parliament, and therefore would wiſh you to avoid every meaſure of conteſting with ſucceſs, the ſupremacy they claim, of reſtraining your manufactures, and of ſecuring to themſelves the whole profit of your labours. Hence they will never adviſe you to adopt any other than temporizing meaſures, to avoid the evil of a preſent oppreſſion, without conſidering, that to admit the dependence, muſt one time or other neceſſarily end in deſpotiſm to them, and ſlavery to you. Again, the Britiſh people are of two factions: The firſt conſiſts of a majority of the two houſes of parliament, and compoſes the ariſtocracy; theſe are called the *ins*. The ſecond conſiſts of the minority of thoſe houſes, and are called the *outs*; moſt of whom would be willing to be taken into the ariſtocracy, and become *ins* if they could; and whenever they are, would be as violent againſt you as their brethren. With this view the *outs* now pretend to be your friends, and adviſe you to adopt meaſures that would do, what? Settle the diſpute at once. By no means; for that would ſettle their own conſequence. But ſuch as may ſubject the *ins* to temporary inconveniencies, and oblige them to admit ſome of the *outs* to ſhare with them in the emoluments of adminiſtration; liſten therefore to them with a ſuſpicious ear; "hear each man's cenſure, but reſerve your judgment," and conſtantly revolve in your minds theſe truths: That American liberty can only be preſerved by American virtue, and that if you determine to dare to be free, you will be ſo. I am, my countrymen,

A BRITISH AMERICAN.

Mrs. RIND,

BY giving the incloſed a place in your next paper you will oblige the public, and a number of your cuſtomers, beſides

Your very humble ſervant,

VIRGINIANUS.

ALARMING SOLILOQUYS.

I. What nation was it that twice joined the French in the plan for abolishing the proteſtant religion, therefore invited the pretender over to Britain, and then aimed him with all their might to uſurp the government of England by force, thereby to ſubject all true proteſtants to popiſh perſecution, or death?---*Why it was the rebellious Scotch.*

II. Who was it that planned the ruin of American liberty by framing and inſtituting the ſtamp act, together with the reſt of thoſe moſt odious and oppreſſive revenue acts for impoſing a tax on the Americans, without their conſent?---*Why the Scotch.*

III. Who was it that ſo far abuſed the power and authority entruſted with them by a deluded k---g, as to perpetrate the enforcing the ſaid acts, by ſending fleets and armies to diſtreſs loyal ſubjects in America? ---*Why the Scotch.*

IV. Whoſe influence over a corrupt parliament was it that has ſhaken the very conſtitution of England by unannulling the almoſt unanimous election of the freeholders of Middleſex?---*Why it was the Scotch.*

V. Who are they that are now aiming at arbitrary and tyrannic power in almoſt every part of the Engliſh dominions?---*Why are they not the Scotch?*

VI. Why then every American who joins with the Scotch, in oppoſition againſt his own countrymen, ought to be deemed an enemy to liberty and his country, and therefore ſhould forever be deſpiſed and diſcountenanced by every one who values his property or his freedom.

To the author who ſtiles himſelf AN ENGLISHMAN.

SIR,

I HAVE peruſed your performance of June laſt, in the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER: It contains reflections highly injurious to the honour of our late aſſembly, and evinces principles of the moſt dangerous tendency to the welfare of this country, and though, if left to itſelf, its influence would be ſmall on the ſenſible and diſcerning, yet as all mankind are not thus circumſtanced, there ariſes a neceſſity that the doctrines it inculcates ſhould be ſufficiently expoſed. I do not expect, by this publication, to alter your opinion (that, I fear, will require a *ſtronger* effort than argument) but ſuch only of my countrymen, who from inattention to queſtions of this nature, may be liable to impoſition. I own, I wiſh the public had as *fair* a *view* of you as of your production, that they might beſtow ſuch *indelible marks* of their approbation as the peculiar nature of the ſervice requires. Your poſition that *a conſtitution both wiſe and happy in its original principles is able to give her laws weight in the remoteſt corners of the ſtate* proves nothing; it may be admitted, without the leaſt prejudice to the American cauſe: For ſuch a conſtitution, while ſhe preſerved her primitive purity, could never affect her diſtant provinces by any meaſures participating of ſuch principles. Its wiſdom would be a ſecurity againſt oppreſſion, and its diffuſive happineſs a bleſſing to the whole; for what conſtitution, that was wiſe and happy in its creation, ever had deſpotiſm for the object? But it is known, from unhappy experience, that ſtates, as well as *men*, frequently depart from their firſt principles. This was the caſe of the republic of Rome, and I fear, too, is the caſe with Britain. Rome had wiſdom and virtue, the fureſt pledge of happineſs, for its baſis; and political liberty was the conſequence. As long as ſhe adhered to the deſign of her conſtitution ſhe flouriſhed, and became the miſtreſs of the world; till luxury and venality, more hoſtile to her quiet than legions of armies, at firſt corrupted and then deſtroyed her; and now ſhe is as *The hapleſs ſubject of a viſion.*

To extend the compariſon, is replete with horror; but let all *true* Engliſhmen beware, that by introducing deſpotiſm into their provinces, they open a door into their own vitals. But to purſue the ſubject of Britiſh *ſupremacy*, the *controverting* of which has drawn theſe ſevere reflections on our late aſſembly; and let me aſk, from whence this inward conviction of their *ſupreme* right is derived? Is it really the reſult of *ſober reaſon*, or the frantic chullition of a diſordered mind? Or does it proceed from ſome other cauſe, which prudence thought proper to conceal? If from the former, why was not the poſition proved by argument? Why raſhly condemn a reſpectable body (even of Americans) and turn them over to ſuch a chaſtiſement as *government* ſhall be pleaſed to inflict, without firſt demonſtrating their guilt? A certainty of the crime ſhould ſurely precede the puniſhment. This is the mode of proceeding in that country which you glory in as your greateſt honour; it was then (prior to cenſure) a neceſſary duty to have ſatisfied the public the right of taxation was in the Britiſh parliament, for if it is not, the oppoſition was ſtrictly conſiſtent, and the quartering troops on the town of Boſton, to enforce non-exiſtent laws, is unqueſtionably a *hoſtile invaſion*. But it is eaſy to be diſcovered why you did not attempt to prove your political theſis: You well knew the enquiry would have been involved in ſuch a labyrinth of abſurdity, that human invention could not have afforded aſſiſtance; more exalted penmen have beat the track before you with equal ſucceſs. The immortal Locke and Sidney have formed ſuch invincible obſtacles that the wiles of ſophiſtry ſhall never prevail againſt them. Thoſe ornaments of the Engliſh nation have laid it down as an undeniable principle that *liberty is a bleſſing to which the whole race of mankind have an original title, where of nothing but unlawful force can diveſt them.* And let me now enquire why the Americans ſhould be exempted from the rights of human nature? Were they not born as free as the people of England? Are not their aſſemblies as fair a repreſentative of the people as the parliament of Great Britain? And have not thoſe aſſemblies been acknowledged by government? Are they not ſubjects of the ſame king? Doth not the ſame ſun ſhine over them? And have they not the ſame God for their protector? Am I a *free man* in England, and to I, by the magical influence of a prime miniſter, become a ſlave again in twenty days, by croſſing the Atlantic? This indeed is ſtrange! it is paſſing ſtrange! and only reconcilable to thoſe determined on injuſtice. It is alledged that our delegates were culpable in departing from the object recommended by the executive power; by this, I preſume, is meant, the not raiſing ſupplies, as it ſeems there was no neceſſity for lending their aſſiſtance to the *expiring fee bill*. But here I cannot but approve of their conduct in refuſing to grant to his majeſty, before they knew they had any thing to give; for if the Britiſh parliament have a right to impoſe taxes, it evidently follows, our own aſſemblies have not, for that would be reſolving us to a ſtate of complex

taxation; an abſurdity not to be tolerated by the Engliſh conſtitution. But every meaſure tending to *controvert* the *ſupreme* power of Britain is viewed through the medium of a falſe perſpective, or elſe the ſetting apart a day for humiliation and prayer could never have given offence. Certainly to return good for *evil*, to pray for them that *deſpitefully* uſe you, is in ſtrict conformity to the chriſtian tenets. What *ſarcaſm* or injury could be intended by imploring the Divinity, that the parliament might receive a greater portion of wiſdom; unleſs, indeed, it is thought they are at preſent ſo overcharged as not to be capable of admitting an addition? If this is the caſe, they require not the aſſiſtance of prayer; but if the fact is not ſo, with reſpect to that auguſt body, it is ſurely a friendly office in thoſe who interpoſe for an encreaſe. The imputation of our being impreſſed with viſionary ideas of democratical happineſs is as void of truth as of probability. No people exiſting are more loyal, no government is ſo favourable to our religion as that of a limited monarchy; and the annals of our country evince we were ſo much attached to it as even to proclaim a *Stewart* long before they had got quit of their *republican ideas* in England. But to encounter the heavy charge of *diſhoneſty*, in declining all commercial intercourſe (for this is the very bug-bear of every brooding cynic) the fear of incurring the reputation of pational injuſtice, is, I own, extremely laudable, and ought to be encouraged in every well regulated community; but it is ſtill to be remembered that poſitive laws ought in ſome inſtances to give way to thoſe of *neceſſity*. There is a time when we muſt have recourſe to original principles; when no longer fettered by human inſtitutions, we obey the unchangeable laws of nature. The guarding ourſelves againſt an impending danger, and the uſing the means of prevention, is not only tolerated by the practice of civilized nations, but by the dictates of every man's own mind. The principle of ſelf-preſervation runs throughout the whole animal exiſtence. In theſe caſes the action is diſcovered to be juſt, or unjuſt, by a compariſon with the cauſe which produced it, and wherever the evil originated, ſtamps the denomination. If it did not proceed from us, a neceſſary act of ſelf-defence, to avert that evil, cannot be attributed as a crime, but a virtue. I do not inſiſt that ſuch an expedient ought to be adopted. I leave the diſcuſſion to men of more enlightened underſtandings. But if neceſſity ſhould evince it utility, that it is not unjuſt, eſpecially as it is intended as a temporary ſuſpenſion, not an extinction of right, and the injured will always have it in their power, by removing the cauſe, to remove the effect alſo, it may bear hard on ſome who have the inclination and not the ability to befriend us; but how can ſuch be diſtinguiſhed? We can be viewed only in the light of diſtinct ſocieties; the ſeparation is impracticable, and, in a conſtitutional ſenſe, all are ſuppoſed to have conſented to the acts of thoſe who repreſent them. I would recommend to ſuch as may be affected a ſubmiſſion, without murmuring, to whatever may be the general ſenſe of the people. I think, in gratitude they ought. They have long enjoyed the benefits of an excluſive trade. If we believe an authority of the higheſt repute, their eſtates in England have been raiſed from 15 to 30 years purchaſe, and the encreaſed opulence of the united *kingdom* is ſcarcely to be imagined. I could heartily wiſh juſtice could be obtained without having recourſe to ſo critical an experiment. A knowledge of what is paſt, however, has demonſtrated that our complaints are only regarded by the conſequences produced by our meaſures. But if we credit the aſſertions of the *Engliſhman*, all our friends act from ſelfiſh principles. This I do not believe any more than that the perſon who aſſerts the fact is really what he pretends he is. His principles of paſſive obedience, and ignorance of the conſtitution, convince me he is much better acquainted with the reſcript of the emperor than with any tract of Engliſh juriſprudence. The character of Mr. Pitt I ſhall not attempt to defend; it requires no protection from argument; the hiſtory of his country is his beſt panegyric; the ſplendour of a title could not have attracted his attention, becauſe no title on earth could ennoble him. Thoſe patriots in the houſe of commons, who had the rectitude to withſtand the temptation of plundered provinces, did all that men could do in their ſituation. Their not doing more for the public good was not owing to a want of virtue in themſelves, but a want of it in thoſe with whom they contended. They pointed out to their countrymen the avenues to proſperity and happineſs. Cicero, Brutus, and Cato, did the ſame; but ſuch was the *ſupremacy* of all commanding *gold*, * that the moſt ſalutary admonition only reflected ignominy and inſult on the perſon who gave it. The meaſure of iniquity was full, and they preached to the air. But let not my countrymen be alarmed with *imaginary dangers*, from an oppoſition of government. There is no law which prevents an injured people from meeting to deliberate on public grievances. If ſuch aſſemblies had been unlawful, the meeting at the London Tavern would not have been permitted. The *ſolid purſuits* of government, with reſpect to ſupremacy, can only be obſtructed by as ſolid purſuits in the people. Our anceſtors braved the greateſt dangers in defence of their liberties; witneſs thoſe glorious atchievements in the days of the haughty Plantagenet, and of the arbitrary Stewart. Let them not be diſhonoured in the conduct of their deſcendants; remember the conteſt is with ſubjects, and the prize is liberty. I am, with as great loyalty to my king, and as ſincere a regard for the conſtitution as dwells in the heart of any *Engliſhman* upon earth, your obedient ſervant,

AMERICANUS.

* *Urbem venalem & mature periturum ſi emptorem inveneris*, are the expreſſions of JUGURTHA.

To Mrs. RIND.

MADAM,

THE generous diſpoſition that I found prevailing in the county of Weſtmoreland to relieve their worthy diſtreſſed fellow ſubjects in BOSTON, by ſubſcribing a ſupply of grain to be ſent for their uſe whilſt they continue under the cruel oppreſſion of miniſterial tyranny, led me naturally to reflect on the great advantages derived to human nature from the benevolent paſſions implanted in the human breaſt by the great author of our exiſtence. Both humanity and ſound policy appear to recommend this, or ſimilar meaſures, to all the counties in this colony, and to all Britiſh America. The brave people of Boſton are certainly ſuffering in the common cauſe of *Britiſh* liberty; but he muſt be ſenſeleſs as the earth he treads on who ſees not that the attack on Boſton is the beginning of a wicked ſyſtem to enſlave all North America, by compelling ſubmiſſion to arbitrary taxes from one colony at a time, until all are made to bend beneath the yoke of oppreſſion, and quietly to yield their property into the hands of lawleſs violence.

BENEVOLUS.

Mrs. RIND,

By inſerting the following CARD *you will oblige many.*

A VIRGINIAN preſents his compliments to the JOCKEY CLUBS of Fredericksburg and Portſmouth, and begs that they will ſuppreſs their ſporting ſpirit till the circumſtances of America can permit it with more decency. He alſo begs leave to recommend it to the moſt ſerious conſideration of theſe clubs, whether their purſes, applied to the relief of the diſtreſſed BOSTONIANS, would not afford them more real pleaſure than all that can ariſe from viewing a painful conteſt between two or three animals?

HERE FOLLOW THE RESOLVES ENTERED INTO BY DIFFERENT COUNTIES IN VIRGINIA.

ON Monday the 18th of July the freeholders and other inhabitants of York county met, according to public notice, at the courthouſe in York, to conſider what was to be done in the preſent diſtreſſed and alarming ſituation of affairs throughout the Britiſh colonies in America. THOMAS NELSON, junior, eſquire, being unanimouſly choſen moderator, opened the buſineſs of the meeting with the following ADDRESS, to the people:

Friends and Countrymen,

WE are met to-day upon one of the moſt important matters that can engage the attention of men. You are all well acquainted with the attacks which have lately been made by the Britiſh parliament upon, what is dearer to Americans than their lives, their liberties. You have heard of the acts of oppreſſion which have paſſed againſt a ſiſter colony, under which it is now actually groaning, and you muſt be ſenſible that this is only a prelude to the deſigns of parliament upon every other part of this wide extended continent. In this light did our late truly patriotic and honourable houſe of burgeſſes regard it, and I am not now to inform you what has been the conſequence. Our aſſembly has been diſſolved, our country left without laws for its government, and without means of defending itſelf againſt an invading enemy. In this melancholy ſituation of things, many of our late worthy repreſentatives convened in Williamſburg, and there agreed, after they ſhould collect the ſentiments of the people throughout the colony, to meet again on the firſt day of Auguſt next, and concert ſuch meaſures as would be moſt likely to procure us a ſpeedy redreſs of our grievances, and ſecurity againſt them for the time to come. You are now called together to deliberate upon theſe matters, to chuſe who ſhall repreſent you in the approaching important meeting, and to furniſh them with your ſentiments upon thoſe things which are to come before them. I need not obſerve how much you are concerned in the event of their proceedings. You all know what it is to be FREE MEN; you know the bleſſed privilege of doing what you will with your own, and you can gueſs at the miſery of thoſe who are deprived of this right. Which of theſe will be your caſe depends upon your preſent conduct. We have found already that petitions and remonſtrances are ineffectual, and it is now time that we try other expedients. We muſt make thoſe who are endeavouring to oppreſs us *feel* the effects of their miſtaken, of their arbitrary policy; for not till then can we expect juſtice from them. From the public papers we learn the ſentiments of many of the counties of Virginia, and it appears that they think it neceſſary for the accompliſhing of their purpoſes to drop, till they are redreſſed, all commercial intercourſe with Great Britain. Whether conſiſtently with juſtice, as a people in debt, we can ſtop our exports, is a point which ſeems doubtful; but that imports ought to be prohibited neceſſity demands, and no virtue forbids. It is not ſuppoſed that we can do this without ſubjecting ourſelves to many inconveniencies; but inconveniencies, when oppoſed to a loſs of freedom, are ſurely to be diſregarded. Beſides, I am told, by men acquainted with theſe things, that the goods already in the country, and thoſe expected in the fall, will be ſufficient to ſupply the wants of all Virginia for two years. In the mean time, we muſt, if our grievances be not redreſſed, turn our attention to the breeding of ſheep, the raiſing of flax, hemp, and cotton, and to manufactures. It is true, we muſt reſign the hope of making fortunes; but to what end ſhould we make fortunes, when they may be taken from us at the pleaſure of others? I hope you will take theſe matters into your moſt ſerious conſideration. Weigh them with that attention which matters of ſuch moment merit. Determine with wiſdom and moderation; and, once determined, let no difficulties or dangers ſhake your reſolutions.

It was then unanimouſly reſolved, that as the conſtitutional aſſemblies of Virginia have been prevented from exerciſing their right of providing for the ſecurity of the liberties of the people, that right again reverts to the people, as the fountain from whence all power and legiſlation flow; a right coeval with human nature, and which they claim from the eternal and immutable laws of nature's God.

Reſolved alſo, that DUDLEY DIGGES, and THOMAS NELSON, junior, eſquires, do attend at the city of Williamſburg, on the firſt day of Auguſt next, in a general convention from the other counties in Virginia, there to exert their utmoſt abilities to put a ſtop to that growing ſyſtem of miniſterial deſpotiſm which has ſo long threatened the deſtruction of America.

And that you, our delegates, may be made acquainted with the ſentiments of the people of this county, it is their opinion that you proceed to chuſe proper perſons to repreſent the colony of Virginia in a general congreſs of America, to meet at ſuch time and place as may hereafter be agreed on.

That theſe repreſentatives be inſtructed to form a declaration of American rights, ſetting forth that Britiſh America, and all the inhabitants thereof, ſhall be and remain in due ſubjection to the crown of England, and to the illuſtrious family of the throne; ſubmitting by their own voluntary act, and enjoying all the freedoms and privileges of the free people of England; that it is the firſt law of legiſlation, and of the Britiſh conſtitution, that no man ſhall be taxed but by *his own conſent*, expreſſed either by himſelf or his repreſentative; that the Americans cannot be repreſented in the Britiſh parliament; and therefore, that every edict of the Britiſh parliament impoſing any tax or cuſtom, duty, or impoſition whatſoever, on the people of America, *without their conſent*, is illegal, and ſubverſive of the firſt principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, and of the natural rights of men; that it is the undoubted right and true intereſt of the ſovereign, as ſupreme ruler of the whole empire, to provide for the welfare of his ſubjects within the realm at the head of the Britiſh parliament, and of thoſe in America at the head of his American aſſemblies, by laws adapted to their local ſituation, and ſuited to the exigences of each; and, by that negative with which he is inveſted by the conſtitution, to reſtrain the different ſtates of his extenſive dominion from enacting laws to deſtroy the freedom, and prejudice the intereſts, of one another; that the king, in his Britiſh parliament, ſhall have a ſupremacy for regulating the trade of America, with this reaſonable reſerve, that all the Britiſh colonies enjoy a free trade with each other; and that no tax, duty, or impoſition whatſoever, be laid by the Britiſh parliament, on any article which the American colonies are obliged to import from Great Britain only; and that this right of ſupremacy be deemed or expreſſed a reſignation by our own voluntary act, flowing from a juſt ſenſe of the protection we have hitherto received from Great Britain.

And farther, the people of this county are of opinion that the act of the Britiſh parliament laying a duty on tea, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, to be collected in America without her conſent, is an illegal tax.

That the act which blocks up the port of Boſton deſtroys her trade, and ſubjects her inhabitants to the worſt of inconveniencies and hardſhips, is oppreſſive and unconſtitutional; that the people of Boſton incurred the diſpleaſure of parliament by a juſt defence of their liberties and properties; and that the cauſe for which they ſuffer is the general cauſe of every Britiſh colony in America.

That the bill, commonly called the murdering bill, if paſſed into an act, is not only unconſtitutional, but ſhocking to human nature; that its evident deſign is to privilege the ſoldiers to commit with impunity the moſt cruel outrages even againſt the lives of Americans, whilſt it cuts off from an accuſed American every hope of being acquitted.

That the moſt effectual means of obtaining a ſpeedy redreſs of American grievances is to put a ſtop to imports from Great Britain, with as few exceptions as poſſible, until the ſaid oppreſſive acts be repealed, and American rights eſtabliſhed; and that what relates to exports be left to the determination of the convention in Auguſt.

That induſtry and frugality be adopted, in their largeſt extent, throughout this colony; and that horſe-racing, and every other ſpecies of expenſive amuſement, be laid aſide, as unſuitable to the ſituation of the country, and unbecoming men who feel for its diſtreſſes.

That the firſt day of September next, or the time of the general congreſs, be ſet apart as a day of prayer and ſupplication to the almighty diſpoſer of human events, to direct the counſels of the Americans, and ſo to diſpoſe the heart of our ſovereign, that a general harmony may be reſtored to the Britiſh empire.

That a ſubſcription be immediately opened for the relief of the inhabitants of BOSTON, under the direction of the deputies for this county, who are deſired to promote and encourage the ſame.

That the above reſolves and opinions be publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Clerk.

Buſineſs being finiſhed, the deputies were invited to a genteel entertainment provided for them by the inhabitants of York county, as a teſtimony of their entire approbation of the conduct of theſe gentlemen.

At a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of New Kent, at the courthouſe of the ſaid county, on Tueſday the 12th day of July, 1774, THOMAS ADAMS, *eſquire, being firſt choſen moderator, and* WILLIAM CLAYTON, *eſquire, clerk, the preſent ſtate of America being ſeriouſly and duly conſidered, the following RESOLUTIONS were propoſed and agreed to as an inſtruction to our deputies hereafter named.*

RESOLVED, that our ſovereign lord king George the third is lawful and rightful king of Great Britain, and all his dominions in America, to whoſe royal perſon and government we profeſs all due ſubjection, obedience, and fidelity, and that we will at all times defend and protect the juſt rights of his majeſty with our lives and fortunes.

Reſolved, that the inhabitants of the Britiſh colonies in America are entitled to all the rights, liberties, and privileges, of freeborn Engliſh ſubjects.

Reſolved, that the right to impoſe taxes, or duties, to be paid by the inhabitants of this dominion, for any purpoſe whatever, is peculiar and eſſential to the general aſſembly, in whom the legiſlative authority of the colony is placed, and that taxation and repreſentation are inſeparable.

Reſolved, that the trial by a jury of the vicinage is the glory of the Engliſh law, and the beſt ſecurity for the life, liberty, and property, of the ſubject, and is the undoubted birthright of all his majeſty's freeborn American ſubjects.

Reſolved, that the ſeveral acts and reſolutions of the parliament of Great Britain, made during his preſent majeſty's reign, impoſing taxes on the inhabitants of America, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and for altering the nature or puniſhment of offences committed in America, or the method of trial of ſuch offences, are unconſtitutional, arbitrary, and unjuſt, and deſtructive of the rights of America, and that we are not bound to yield obedience to any ſuch acts.

Reſolved, that the late cruel, unjuſt, and ſanguinary, acts of parliament, to be executed by military force, and ſhips of war, upon our ſiſter colony of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and town of Boſton, is a ſtrong evidence of the corrupt influence obtained by the Britiſh miniſtry in parliament, and a convincing proof of their fixed intention to deprive the colonies of their conſtitutional rights and liberties.

Reſolved, that the cauſe of the town of Boſton is the common cauſe of all the American colonies.

Reſolved, that it is the duty and intereſt of all the American colonies firmly to unite in an indiſſoluble union and aſſociation to oppoſe, by every juſt and proper means, the infringements of their rights and liberties.

Reſolved, that we do heartily approve of the reſolutions and proceedings of our ſeveral late aſſemblies for aſſerting and ſupporting the juſt rights and liberties of America, from their patriotic reſolves in 1765 to this time.

Reſolved, that we will moſt firmly unite with the other counties in this colony in ſuch meaſures as ſhall be approved of by a majority, as the beſt and moſt proper method of preſerving our rights and liberties, and oppoſing the ſaid unconſtitutional acts of parliament.

Reſolved, that the moſt effectual method of oppoſing the ſaid ſeveral acts of parliament will be to break off all commercial intercourſe with Great Britain until the ſaid acts ſhall be repealed.

Reſolved, that the ſeveral counties within this colony ought to nominate and appoint for every county proper deputies, to meet upon the firſt day of Auguſt next, in the city of Williamſburg, then and there to conſult and agree upon the beſt and moſt proper means for carrying into execution theſe or any other reſolutions which ſhall be beſt calculated to anſwer the purpoſes aforeſaid.

Reſolved, that it be earneſtly recommended to the deputies at the ſaid general convention to nominate and appoint fit and proper perſons on behalf of this colony, to meet ſuch deputies as ſhall be appointed by the other colonies, in general congreſs, to conſult and agree upon a firm and indiſſoluble union and aſſociation for preſerving, by the beſt and moſt proper means, their common rights and liberties.

Reſolved, that BURWELL BASSETT *and* BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE, *eſquires, our late and preſent worthy repreſentatives, be and they are hereby nominated and appointed deputies, on the part and behalf of the freeholders and inhabitants of this county, to meet ſuch deputies as ſhall be appointed by the other counties within this colony, in the city of Williamſburg, on the firſt day of Auguſt next, or at any other time or place for the purpoſe aforeſaid.*

Reſolved, further, that our ſaid deputies agree to join in any proper meaſures that ſhall be adopted for the immediate relief of the preſent neceſſities of the inhabitants of the town of Boſton.

Reſolved, that the clerk tranſmit the foregoing reſolutions and inſtructions to the printer, to be publiſhed.

WILLIAM CLAYTON, clerk of the meeting.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Eſſex county, at the courthouſe thereof, on Saturday the 9th of July, 1774, ſeriouſly to conſider the preſent dangers which threaten ruin to American liberty, Mr. JOHN UPSHAW *being choſen moderator, the following RESOLVES were propoſed and unanimouſly agreed to.*

I. *RESOLVED, that we will, at all times, and upon all occaſions, bear true and faithful allegiance to his majeſty king George the third, and that, as freemen, we always have been, and ever ſhall be, willing conſtitutionally to give and grant liberally our property for the ſupport of his crown and dignity, and the proſperity of our parent ſtate; but that we can never conſent to part with it on any other terms.*

II. *Reſolved, that the legiſlature of this colony, for the purpoſe of internal taxation, is diſtinct from that of Britain, and cannot conſiſtently with the Britiſh conſtitution, be equal, in all reſpects, to the purpoſes of legiſlation and taxation within this colony.*

III. *Reſolved, that the people of this colony in particular, and of America in general, have a clear and abſolute right to diſpoſe of their property by their own conſent, expreſſed by themſelves or by their repreſentatives in aſſembly, and any attempt to tax or take their money from them in any other manner, and all other acts tending to enforce ſubmiſſion to them, is an exertion of power, contrary to natural juſtice, ſubverſive of the Engliſh conſtitution, deſtructive of our charters, and oppreſſive.*

IV. *Reſolved, that the town of Boſton, in our ſiſter colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay, is now ſuffering in the common cauſe of North America, for their juſt oppoſition to ſuch acts, and it is indiſpenſably neceſſary that all the colonies ſhould firmly unite in defence of our common rights.*

V. *Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that an agreement to ſtop all exports to, and imports from, Great Britain and the Weſt Indies, firmly entered into and religiouſly complied with, will, at all times, prove a ſafe and infallible mean of ſecuring us againſt the evils of any unconſtitutional and tyrannical acts of parliament, and may be adopted upon the principles of ſelf-preſervation, the great law of nature.*

VI. *Reſolved, that the inhabitants of this county will freely join with the other counties in this colony, and the other colonies on this continent, or a majority of them, to ſtop all exports to, and imports from, Great Britain and the Weſt Indies, and all other parts of the world, except the colonies of North America, if ſuch a meaſure ſhall be deemed expedient by the deputies at the general congreſs, and that whatever agreement the congreſs ſhall come to, for the advantage of the common cauſe of North America, relating to exports, imports, or otherwiſe ought to be conſidered as binding as any act of legiſlature, and that we will, to our utmoſt endeavours to ſupport and maintain ſuch general agreement, at the expence of our lives and fortunes.*

VII. *Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the ſeveral courts in this colony ought not to proceed to the forwarding or trial of civil cauſes until our exports are opened.*

VIII. *Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Eaſt India company, having a deſign to monopolize a great part of the American trade, to the injury of the other merchants of Britain trading to America, and knowing well the fatal conſequences that muſt have reſulted from their fixing a precedent for future taxes, by importing tea into the colonies, became the willing inſtruments of the miniſtry to deſtroy American liberty, and deſerve the loſs they have ſuſtained.*

IX. *Reſolved, that we do moſt heartily concur with our late worthy repreſentatives in their reſolve for the diſuſe of tea, and that we will not hereafter purchaſe any Eaſt India commodities whatſoever.*

X. *Reſolved, that the ſpirited conduct of the town of Boſton hath been ſerviceable to the cauſe of freedom (all other methods having failed) and that no reparation ought to be made to the Eaſt India company, or others their aſſiſtants, for any injury they have ſuſtained, unleſs it be the expreſs condition on which all our grievances ſhall be removed.*

XI. *Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that any general cenſure upon the conduct of the town of Boſton reſpecting the tea, without allowing to them the motives of reſiſtance upon the principles of public virtue and neceſſity, is inimical to American liberty, and we are perſuaded that none but miniſterial hirelings, and profeſſed enemies of American freedom, will adopt a language ſo impolitic, which manifeſtly tends to create a diſunion of ſentiments, at this time, fatal to America.*

XII. *Reſolved, that the parliament have no right to paſs an act to remove our perſons to Great Britain, or any other place whatſoever, to be tried for any offence, and that we are determined not to ſubmit thereto.*

XIII. *Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that no merchant in this, or any other colony on this continent, ſhall advance the goods now on hand higher than they are at preſent, or have been for ſome time, and that the merchants in the ſeveral counties ſign an agreement to that effect.*

XIV. *Reſolved, that a ſubſcription be ſet on foot for raiſing proviſion for the poor of Boſton, who now ſuffer by the blocking up their ports, and that Robert Beverley, John Lee, and Muſcoe Garnett, in Saint Anne's pariſh, and Archibald Ritchie, and John Upſhaw, in the upper part of Southfarnham pariſh, and Meriwether Smith, and James Edmondſon, in the lower part thereof, take in ſubſcriptions for that purpoſe, who are to conſign what may be raiſed to ſome proper perſon to be diſtributed, and the before mentioned gentlemen are empowered to charter a veſſel to ſend it to Boſton.*

XV. *Reſolved, that this meeting have the deepeſt ſenſe of the injuries in which the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain muſt neceſſarily be involved by a non-importation reſolution, they having placed an almoſt unlimited confidence in us for a ſeries of years, and by that means have the greateſt part of their fortunes lodged in our hands, and that nothing but the deſire of preſerving our rights and liberties could induce us to adopt a meaſure big with ſuch melancholy conſequences.*

XVI. *Reſolved, that* JAMES EDMONDSON, *and* WILLIAM ROANE, *eſquires, the late repreſentatives of this county, be and they are hereby appointed deputies to repreſent us at the general meeting of deputies for the ſeveral counties in this colony, on the 1ſt day of Auguſt, in Williamſburg, and we deſire that they will exert their beſt abilities for the ſecurity of our conſtitutional rights and liberties, and to appoint deputies to meet, at the general congreſs, the deputies of the other colonies on this continent.*

XVII. *Reſolved, that the clerk tranſmit the foregoing proceedings to the printers, to be publiſhed in their gazette.*

WILLIAM YOUNG, Clerk of the meeting.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Dinwiddie, at the courthouſe, on Friday the 15th of July, in conſequence of previous notice from their late repreſentatives, and an intimation of their deſire to be adviſed and inſtructed, relative to the differences now unhappily ſubſiſting between Great Britain and her colonies, after mature deliberation on this moſt intereſting ſubject, they unanimouſly came to the following declaration of their ſentiments, which are intended to manifeſt to the world the principles by which they are actuated in a diſpute ſo important, as that they conceive, on its deciſion, depends the political exiſtence of all America.

WE, the inhabitants of the county of Dinwiddie, do entertain the moſt cordial and unfeigned affection and loyalty for his majeſty's perſon and government, which, together with his right to the crown of Great Britain, and its dependencies, we will at all times defend and ſupport, at the riſk of our lives and fortunes, and under ſo true a conviction of the firmeſt allegiance, we think ourſelves entitled, as a conſtitutional right, to protection from that ſovereign to whom we have been ever attached by the ſtrongeſt ties of duty and inclination. But however happy we may conſider ourſelves under the auſpices of the ſupreme magiſtrate, we cannot help being apprehenſive of the ill effects which may flow from ſome recent and dangerous innovations, imagined and contrived in the houſe of commons, againſt thoſe rights to which the Americans have a juſt and a conſtitutional claim in common with his majeſty's ſubjects of Great Britain. Amongſt theſe inſtances of oppreſſion we cannot omit the parliament's retention of a duty on tea, aſſumed by an act declaratory of their right in the fulleſt manner to tax America

openly asserting in other terms their claim to whatever property the Americans may by their labour acquire, which submitted to, would reduce us to a degree of servility unexampled but in a state of despotism; and yet inconsistent as this plan of substituting *power* for *right* may appear with the noble and liberal spirit of the British government, it has been adopted for some time by administration, and pursued with a perseverance that becomes truly alarming. A late and striking proof of which we have to lament in the unprecedented acts of parliament for cutting off the people of Boston from every privilege valued by free men, and subjecting them to hardships unknown but in arbitrary governments. In pursuance of which acts their town and harbour are blocked up, all commerce interdicted, and articles merely essential to life only imported, and as a matter of favour, and an inducement to submission. A part of their property may be held at the king's pleasure, on the humiliating condition of their living in obedience to such laws. To aggravate these evils, should the most atrocious murder be committed in enforcing the execution of any of these acts, the civil power is forbid to punish, but the criminal is to be sent for trial to Great Britain, or to any colony, at the will of the governor; if to the former the distance will operate to his acquittal for want of testimony; if the latter method is adopted it is equally a subversion of the legal form of trial. This proves in what estimation our lives are with a British parliament, as the first law shews in what light they consider our property.

From these distressful circumstances we sincerely sympathize with our fellow subjects of Boston, and will concur with them and the rest of the colonies in any measures that may be conducive to a repeal of laws so destructive to our common rights and liberty.

And though we do not pretend to justify the outrage committed by the people of Boston in destroying the private property of the East India company, to which they might have been impelled by an apparent intention in the parliament of fixing on them a precedent of arbitrary taxation, yet we cannot see the good policy or right reason that could dictate the depriving a whole people of their rights for a trespass committed by a few, when the civil laws of the community were amply provident of redress for the injury.

The result of our opinion upon these violent measures is, that we do protest against every law or act of the British legislature that shall authorise the imposition of taxes on the Americans without their consent, which cannot be had in parliament, as they have no representation, nor ought not to have in that body from local circumstances and other considerations, and because it is the proper, exclusive, and inalienable right, of every free state, especially under the British form of government, to be taxed only by themselves or their representatives.

We further declare, that upon all occasions when requisitions shall be made to us by the crown for aids in support of his majesty's just rights, or those of government, we will most chearfully comply with them to the utmost of our ability; but we cannot think a British parliament fit judges of the mode by which, or the degree in which, we ought to be taxed.

And whereas a convention of the late representatives of this colony was judged expedient, and was appointed after their dissolution to be held the first day of August next, at Williamsburg, then to consult upon the most plausible means of avoiding the dangerous precedents of acts of power now intended to be established against us, to promote on our part this laudable design, we do appoint our late representatives, ROBERT BOLLING, and JOHN BANISTER, esquires, deputies, to act for us on this important occasion, recommending it to them to concert with the deputies from the other counties a firm and prudent plan of opposition to every invasion of our rights, and particularly to those acts of parliament we have pointed out. Confiding in their vigilance and attention, we wish them in their endeavours the success that so good a cause merits.

At a meeting of a respectable body of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of Surry, on due notice, at the courthouse of the said county, the 16th of July, 1774, ALLEN COCKE, esquire, moderator, the proceedings and resolutions of the late members of the house of burgesses since their dissolution, respecting the alarming situation of North America, were seriously deliberated upon, and the following RESOLVES unanimously agreed to.

I. RESOLVED, that we acknowledge all due obedience to his present majesty, and will defend him with our lives and fortunes.

II. Resolved, that as British subjects, who know the invaluable blessings of their birthright, we will not submit to the imposition of any taxes or duties, to be paid by the inhabitants within this dominion, by any other power than the general assembly, duly elected, and that in them, and them only, is the constitutional right of taxation vested.

III. Resolved, that we will chearfully join with our suffering brethren of America, in the firmest bonds of union, against exporting or importing any commodities to or from Great Britain, till our just and legal rights are restored.

IV. Resolved, that the cause of the town of Boston is the common cause of all British America.

V. Resolved, that as the population of this colony with freemen and useful manufacturers is greatly obstructed by the importation of slaves and convict servants, we will not purchase any such slaves or servants hereafter to be imported.

VI. Resolved, that subscriptions be opened in this county for the relief of our suffering brethren in the town of Boston.

VII. Resolved, that ALLEN COCKE, and NICHOLAS FAULCON, junior, esquires, our late representatives, be and they are hereby nominated and appointed to attend the general meeting of deputies of the other counties and corporations within this colony, in the city of Williamsburg, on the first day of August next, there to concert such measures as may be found most expedient for the general good of the colonies.

VIII. Resolved, that the clerk of this meeting do transmit the proceedings of this day to the printers of both gazettes, and request them to publish the same without delay.

JAMES KEE, Clerk of the meeting.

At a meeting of the freeholders and others, inhabitants of the county of Chesterfield, at the courthouse of the said county, on Thursday the 14th of July, 1774, to take into consideration the present very alarming situation of this colony, the reverend ARCHIBALD M'ROBERT being unanimously chosen moderator,

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that we are ready and willing at the expence of our lives and fortunes to defend and maintain his majesty's right and title to the crown of Great Britain and his American dominions against all his enemies, and we do profess all just obedience and fidelity to his sacred person and government.

Resolved, that the sole right of making laws for the government of this his majesty's ancient colony and dominion of Virginia, and for raising and levying taxes on the inhabitants thereof, ought to be, and is vested in the general assembly of the said colony, and cannot be executed by any other power without danger to our liberties; subject, nevertheless, as of custom has been, to his sacred majesty's approbation.

Resolved, that every other of his majesty's dominions in America ought to be, and of right is entitled to, the same privileges as this colony.

Resolved, that the present demand of money as a duty upon tea imported into this or any other colony in America, under the authority of the British parliament, "*for the sole purpose of raising a revenue in America*," without the consent of our representatives, is arbitrary and unjust, a subversion of the ancient and constitutional mode of levying money upon British subjects, and evidently calculated to fix a precedent for future demands of the same nature, and by that means to reduce the colonies to a state of slavery, and that all persons aiding in the execution of such laws be considered as enemies to the freedom of British subjects.

Resolved, that the act of the British parliament for depriving the inhabitants of the town of Boston, in our sister colony of the Massachusetts Bay, of their lawful trade, as also the bills brought into the house of commons of Great Britain, one of which bills is entitled, "a bill for the impartial administration of justice in the cases of persons questioned for any act done by them in the execution of the law, or for the suppression of riots or tumults in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England," are unjust, arbitrary, and unconstitutional; and although levelled particularly against one of our sister colonies, yet ought to be resented with the same indignation by this and every colony as if all of them were included in the said act and bills.

Resolved, that an extensive association ought to be entered into, and that no goods or commodities of any kind whatsoever ought to be imported from Great Britain into this colony after the first day of August next, except medicines, paper, books, needles, cotton, wool and clothiers cards, steel, gunpowder, German oznabrigs, hempen rolls, negro cotton and plains, Dutch blankets, salt petre, and implements necessary for the manufacturing of woollens and linen. And that all and every person who has sent orders to Great Britain for any articles except such as are already excepted ought to embrace the first opportunity to countermand such orders.

Resolved, that any inhabitant of this colony who shall import any article not allowed by this association, or purchase from any other person who shall import such article except already ordered, shall be deemed a betrayer of the liberties of his country, and that we will not hold friendship or have any connection with such offending person.

Resolved, that every kind of luxury, extravagance, and dissipation, should now and at all times be carefully discouraged, and that an extensive plan of establishing manufactures amongst the inhabitants of this and the other colonies in North America should immediately be adopted as the only possible means of avoiding that dependent commercial connection which hath hitherto subsisted between the colonies and Great Britain, which hath induced an arbitrary and designing administration to attempt the total destruction of our rights and liberties, and that to carry purpose under proper regulations.

Resolved, that to dissolve the general assembly of the colony, sitting for the dispatch of public business, "because they enter into a consideration of the grievances under which they labour, and nobly assert their right to freedom," is arbitrary and oppressive, a manifest proof of a fixed intention to destroy the ancient constitutional legislative authority in the colony, and directly contradictory to the spirit of the acknowledgments made in favour of the rights of a British people.

Resolved, that this colony ought not to hold any commercial intercourse with any of the colonies in North America that shall refuse to adopt proper measures for procuring redress of our grievances.

Resolved, that the town of Boston is now suffering in the cause of American liberty, that her safety and protection is and ought to be the common cause of the other colonies, and that her relief ought to be attempted by all proper and constitutional ways and means in our power.

Resolved, that we do most heartily concur with the late representatives of this colony in their sentiments delivered at the meeting held in Williamsburg after the dissolution of the last assembly. We return them our warmest thanks for their spirited conduct on that and every other occasion, and entreat their steady and determined attention to the same principles at the meeting to be held on the first day of August next, in the city of Williamsburg.

Resolved, that ARCHIBALD CARY and BENJAMIN WATKINS, our late worthy representatives, together with the representatives to be chosen for this county in the next assembly, be and they are hereby appointed deputies on the part of the freeholders and inhabitants of this county, to meet such deputies as shall be appointed by the other counties and corporations in this colony, in the city of Williamsburg, on the first day of August next, to take under their consideration the several grievances, under which this and the other American colonies are at present labouring, to concert and deliberate upon proper ways and means to procure redress of those grievances, and that they, together with such deputies as shall be then and there assembled, do nominate proper persons on the part of this colony, to meet such deputies as shall be appointed upon the part of the other continental colonies in a general congress, to consult and agree upon a firm and indissoluble union and association for preserving by the best and most proper means their common rights and liberties.

Resolved, that the clerk of this meeting transmit to the printers of both gazettes copies of these resolutions, with the earnest request of this county that the other counties and corporations within the colony will appoint deputies to meet at the time and place and for the purposes aforesaid. JERMAN BAKER, Clerk to the meeting.

WILLIAMSBURG, JULY 21.

WE are informed that the city of Philadelphia have already generously contributed 1500 barrels of flour for the relief of the patriotic Bostonians.

Colonel Bolling, our late worthy representative for the county of Dinwiddie, has, we hear, offered two of his mills *gratis* (deemed the best in this colony) to grind such commodities as may be sent to them for the use of the people of Boston.

A gentleman at Cabin Point, who has manufactured cloths there for some years, has, it seems, engaged a number of hands, whom he daily expects, and proposes to work as reasonably as possible, not only to assist us at this alarming crisis, but to encourage the manufacturing branch, in every respect, throughout Virginia.

Since our last we have received the following account of elections: For the college, Colonel John Randolph; for Isle of Wight, John S. Wells and John Day, esquires; for Surry, Allen Cocke, junior, and Nicholas Faulcon, esquires; for Nansemond, Lemuel Riddick and Willis Riddick, esquires; for Gloucester, Thomas Whiting and Lewis Burwell, esquires; for Middlesex, Edmund Berkeley and James Montague, esquires; for Essex, James Edmondson and Meriwether Smith, esquires; for Accomack, Southy Simpson and Isaac Smith, esquires; for Norfolk county, Thomas Newton, junior, and James Holt, esquires; for Norfolk borough, Joseph Hutchings, esquire; for Henrico, Richard Adams and Samuel Duval, esquires; for Dinwiddie, John Banister and Robert Bolling, esquires.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

It is a happy reflection, that, notwithstanding every ministerial artifice to subvert the independent spirit of the AMERICANS, we can assure the people of this colony, that our brethren throughout the different departments to the northward continue still as animated as at first in their suffering, though generous cause, and seem determined never to co-operate with undue influence, or to bend beneath the yoke of that oppression which at this juncture so conspicuously threatens us. His excellency governor Gage has issued a proclamation, bearing date the 29th ult. ordering that no meetings for the future shall be held within his government, which, for the greater satisfaction of our readers, we shall here insert.

A PROCLAMATION *for discouraging certain illegal combinations.*

WHEREAS certain persons, calling themselves a committee of correspondence for the town of Boston, have lately presumed to make, or cause to be made, a certain unlawful instrument, purporting to be *a solemn league and covenant*, intended to be signed by the inhabitants of this province, whereby they are most solemnly to covenant and engage to suspend all commercial intercourse with the island of Great Britain until certain acts of the British parliament shall be repealed; and whereas printed copies of the said unlawful instrument have been transmitted by the aforesaid committee of correspondence, so called, to the several towns in this province, accompanied with a scandalous, traitorous, and seditious letter, calculated to inflame the minds of the people, to disturb them with ill grounded fears and jealousies, and to excite them to enter into an unwarrantable, hostile, and traiterous combination, to distress the British nation, by interrupting, obstructing, and destroying her trade with the colonies, contrary to their allegiance due to the king, and to the form and effect of divers statutes made for securing, encouraging, and regulating the said trade, and destructive of the lawful authority of the British parliament, and of the peace, good order, and safety, of the community; and whereas the inhabitants of this province, not duly considering the high criminality and dangerous consequences to themselves, of such alarming and unprecedented combinations, may incautiously be tempted to join in the aforesaid unlawful league and covenant, and thereby expose themselves to the fatal consequences of being considered as the declared and open enemies of the king, parliament, and kingdom of Great Britain; in observance therefore of my duty to the king, in tenderness to the inhabitants of this province, and to the end that none who may hereafter engage in such dangerous combinations, may plead, in excuse of their conduct, that they were ignorant of the crime in which they were involving themselves, I have thought fit to issue this proclamation, hereby earnestly cautioning all persons whatsoever within this province against signing the aforesaid, or a similar covenant, or in any manner entering into or being concerned in such unlawful, hostile, and traiterous combinations, as they would avoid the pains and penalties due to such aggravated and dangerous offences. And I do hereby strictly enjoin and command all magistrates, and other officers, within the several counties in this province, that they take effectual care to apprehend and secure for trial all and every person who may hereafter presume to publish, or offer to others to be signed, or shall themselves sign the aforesaid, or a similar covenant, or be in any wise aiding, abetting, advising, or assisting therein; and the respective sheriffs of the several counties within this province are hereby required to cause this proclamation forthwith to be posted up, in some public place, in each town, within their respective districts.

*** Query, Whether this proclamation will meet with more respect than that of his majesty did lately in London, offering a reward for apprehending a man who had made himself obnoxious to administration? On this proclamation, the man was taken up and carried before a magistrate, who released him; the proclamation being in itself illegal, and the person who acted upon it was prosecuted.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, *dated* July 6.

"I confess that no man wishes more for the establishment of a *constitutional* postoffice in America than myself; yet, as I anticipated in a former letter, Mr. G------d's scheme seems to bear but an indifferent prospect of success. He returned here a few weeks ago. At Boston, and other parts of New England, he told them the Philadelphians had unanimously resolved to establish a constitutional post; and, for a confirmation of his assertion, a merchant at Boston wrote to a gentlemen in this city. I am not acquainted with the contents of the answer, though I have great reason to conclude them unfavourable to Mr. G------d. He attended a meeting of mechanics here one night, pretending to have letters of consequence from Boston, New York, &c. two or three of which were read, and gave some satisfaction; but the others mentioning the regulation of the postoffice, they refused to read them through, observing America had business enough upon her hands without meddling with the affairs of a postoffice. Mr. G------d was much chagrined and vexed, and shortly after left the city."

In the last Philadelphia papers there are several accounts relative to the Indians: Some say the back inhabitants of Pennsylvania and Virginia are blamed much, and that captain Conolly has acted with great barbarity, having endeavoured frequently to murder two or three Indians, who escorted the traders with the utmost faithfulness to Fort Pitt, and shewed great humanity towards them; but the accounts are so various and complicated, that it is not easy to draw a conclusion; besides, we would not wish to do the least injustice to captain Conolly, more especially as there have been frequent instances of late of the barbarity of that savage people.

Several letters from principal gentlemen in England to their correspondents in New York and Philadelphia, are just received: They wish us to continue firm in our opposition, as the only means of obtaining redress.

Mr. Bradford's paper informs us that the list of prizes in the Delaware lottery was just come to hand; but for want of room and time, they were obliged to postpone its insertion till the succeeding week.

ADVERTISEMENTS, several PIECES, and the RESOLVES of many counties, shall be attended to in our next.

By his EXCELLENCY *the right honourable* JOHN *earl of* DUNMORE, *his majesty's lieutenant and governor general of the colony and dominion of* VIRGINIA, *and vice admiral of the same:*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY is summoned to meet on *Thursday* the 11th of next month, but I find no urgent occasion for their meeting at that time, I have therefore thought fit, by this proclamation, in his majesty's name, farther to prorogue the said assembly to the first *Thursday* in *November* next.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg, *this* 8th *day of* July, *in the* 14th *year of his majesty's reign.*

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

TO BE RENTED,

From year to year, or for a term of years and entered upon the first day of September *next,*

A CONVENIENT TENEMENT in the town of *Petersburg*, at present in the possession of Mr. *Andrew Johnston*, whereon is a commodious storehouse, with a large counting room, and lodging rooms under the same roof, lumber houses of different sizes and for different purposes, stables, chairhouse, and a garden well paled in. Any useful repairs may be made by the tenant, and the expence deducted out of the rent. The terms, which are extremely low, may be known by applying to 3 BOLLING STARK.

KING WILLIAM, *July* 10, 1774.

THE SALE of the deceased colonel *James Quarles's* NEGROES that were advertised to be at *Aylett's* warehouse on the 13th instant, is, by consent of parties, deferred until the 10th of *August* next, at which time they will most certainly be sold agreeable to the former advertisement. 3 GOODRICH CRUMP.

JAMES CRAIG,
AT THE GOLDEN BALL,
WILLIAMSBURG,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has just got an eminent hand in the WATCH AND CLOCK MAKING BUSINESS, who served a regular apprenticeship to the same in *Great Britain*, and will be obliged to those who favour him with their commands. He makes and repairs REPEATING, HORIZONTAL, and STOP WATCHES, in the neatest and best manner. JEWELLERY, GOLD, and SILVER WORK, as usual, made at the above shop, for READY MONEY only.

To be SOLD, *at* Hanover *courthouse, on* Thursday *the* 4th *of* August *next, being court day,*

FIFTEEN likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, belonging to the estate of doctor *John Walker*, deceased. Credit will be given till the 25th of *December* next, the purchasers giving bond, with approved security, to THOMAS SIMPSON, Administrator.

*** Those concerned are desired to take notice that I have fully empowered Mr. *George Lumsden* to transact the business of the above estate. The distressed situation of the estate puts it out of my power to grant any indulgence to its debtors; and as I intend to close my administration as soon as possible, I therefore request the favour of those who have any claims against the said estate to bring them in, either to Mr. *Lumsden* or myself, properly attested, at farthest, by the 1st of *October* next.

3 T. S.

GREEN SPRING, *July* 13, 1774.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons not to purchase FRUIT or VEGETABLES, or any thing else, from any of the negroes belonging to the estate of Mr. *William Lee*, without a note from me, or any of the overseers who act for the said estate. GRIFFIN FAUNTLEROY.

IF one SARAH FARGUSON, who came indented from *England* about six years ago, and served her time with Mr. *Charles Lewis*, deceased, on *Rappahannock*, will apply to the printer of this paper, she will hear of something much to her advantage.

RAN from the plantation of the subscriber, near the *Great Falls* of *Potowmack*, on the *Maryland* side, in *Frederick* county, about the 27th of *June*, a very likely mulatto slave named ELIAS, near 5 feet 10 inches high, and about 20 years old; had on, when he went away, a brown broadcloth coat, a light coloured broadcloth jacket, ozenbrig shirt, short breeches of the same, a new felt hat, and shoes and stockings. His head, from the crown to the forehead, is remarkably long, and is much scarred about the mould, proceeding from his having had a scald head when he was a boy. He has also a scratch on his upper lip, which may be perceived by taking a near view of it. Whoever delivers him to me shall receive a reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS, if taken 20 miles from home, and in proportion to that distance.

3 THOMAS OFFUTT.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a well made black horse, about 4 feet 6 inches high, about 16 or 17 years old, branded on the near buttock W, and has on a bell of 3*l.* value. Posted, and appraised to 3*l.* 10*s.*

PETER RAWLINS.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a middle sized bay mare, shod before, her hind feet white, and branded on the near buttock I. E. Posted, and appraised to 3*l.* 10*s.* JOHN GRIGSBY.

To be SOLD, *at public sale, at* STAUNTON, *on* Tuesday *the* 16*th of* August *next, being* AUGUSTA *court day,*

TWO tracts of LAND, belonging to captain *Matthew Harrison*, and lying in *Hampshire*, viz. One tract of 317 acres, on the drains of *Left River*, joining *James Bryan*, and one tract of 100 acres, on the drains of said river, joining *John Price* and *Jacob Crisman*. Plots of said land may be seen on the day of sale, in the hands of *Gabriel Jones*, esquire. Credit will be given for one half the purchase money till *April* next, and for the other half till the 16th of *August*, 1775, giving bond, with approved security, to (3) GEORGE MITCHELL.

To be LET, *to the* LOWEST BIDDER, *on* Thursday *the* 28*th instant* (July) *at the town of* Manchester, *in* Chesterfield *county,*

THE clearing of the FALLS of JAMES RIVER from *Westham* to the mouth of *Reedy Creek*; it will be let in several divisions. Bond and security will be required for the performance in time, and agreeable to the directions then given. A considerable sum is subscribed towards carrying the work into execution. Half the money is to be paid the undertakers in *October* next, and the other half the *October* following. They will not have the trouble of collecting the money from the subscribers, as they will oblige themselves to pay the sums agreed upon at the times stipulated. THE TRUSTEES.

STRAYED, or stolen, from the subscriber in *Dumfries*, on the night of the 18th of *April* last, two WAGGON HORSES, the one a black, 14 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, has lost one eye, with a hanging mane and switch tail; his brand, if any, is not remembered. The other is a bay, about the same size of the black, 5 years old, branded on the shoulder D. F. and on the buttock R. G. very plain. Whoever secures said horses, so that I get them again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward; and if delivered here, TRAVELLING EXPENCES paid.

3 REGINALD GRAHAM.

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 5, 1774.

A PURSE of 100 guineas to be run for by any horse, mare, or gelding, over the two mile course at this place, the best two heats in three, on *Tuesday* the 20th of *September*, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the articles of the said purse, which are to be seen in the hands of Mr. *Richard Nesfer*, merchant there, with whom all horses starting for the said purse are to be entered, the day before the race at farthest. The money to be paid to the winner immediately after the race. It is also proposed to have two more races, one on the *Wednesday* following, for 50*l.* the other on *Thursday*, for 30*l.* which will be advertised particularly, as soon as the subscriptions are full.

To be SOLD, *at the late dwelling-house of Mr.* Hugh Houston, *deceased, in* Fredericksburg, *on* Thursday *the* 18*th of* August *next,*

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said *Houston*, consisting of HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, an assortment of SADDLERY, and sundry other articles in the harness way. Six months credit will be allowed, on bond, and approved security. At the same time and place will be rented, till the 25th of *December*, the LOTS and HOUSES of *William Houston*, deceased, and the TANYARD; all of which are in good repair. Also the slaves hire till the same time; among whom are several good BLACKSMITHS, SHOE and HARNESS-MAKERS, and a very good TANNER. Bond and security will be required; and if not punctually paid, to carry interest from the date. Those who have demands against either or both of the said *William* and *Hugh Houston*, are desired to bring in such claims, properly attested, in order that they may receive payment according to dignity; and those who are indebted are desired to give bond and make payment to Mr. *Benjamin Johnston*, who is impowered to act by FANNY HOUSTON, administratrix of *Hugh*, and acting in lawful right to *William Houston*, deceased. 3 *

FOR SALE,

TWO thousand six hundred and seventy five ACRES of LAND in *Gloucester* county, lying in *Petsworth* parish, upon which there is a very good mill on an excellent stream of water. It will be laid off in lots for the convenience of purchasers; and as it is entailed land, application will be made to the next general assembly for an act to dock the entail. Mr. *Lewis Booker* will shew the land, and make known the terms. WILSON M. CARY.

TO BE SOLD,

THE noted and well accustomed TAVERN, at present occupied by the subscriber, lying in *James City* county, about 15 miles from *Williamsburg*, on the main road leading to *New Kent* courthouse and *Ruffin's* ferry, with 500 acres of LAND in good order for cropping, and 6 fields under good fence. The terms of payment will be made easy by the subscriber. THOMAS DONCASTLE

TAKEN up, in Chuppen, a forrel mare, about 13 feet 5 inches high, branded on the off buttock I. C. and is about 3 years old. Posted, and appraised to 8l. REUBIN SLAUGHTER.

TAKEN up, in Brunswick, a dark bay horse, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock U, paces and gallops well. Posted, and appraised to 13l. WILLIAM CLACK.

RUN away on the 16th instant *(June)* from the subscriber in *Augusta*, a negro man named BACCHUS, a thick, strong, well made fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 30 years of age; took with him two white russia drill coats, one turned up with blue, the other is quite new, plain made, with white figured metal buttons; also a pair of blue plush breeches, a fine cloth pompadour waistcoat, two or three thin or summer jackets, sundry pair of white thread stockings, 5 or 6 white shirts, two of them pretty fine, neat shoes, silver buckles, a fine hat, cut and cocked in the macaroni figure, a double milled drab great coat, and sundry other wearing apparel. He formerly belonged to Doctor *George Pitt*, in *Williamsburg*, and I imagine is gone there, under pretence of my sending him upon business, as I have frequently heretofore done. He is cunning, artful, and sensible, and very capable of forging a tale to impose on the unwary, is well acquainted with the lower parts of the country, having constantly rode with me for some years past, and has been used to waiting from his infancy. He was seen a few days before he went off with a purse of dollars, and had just changed a 5l. bill; most or all of which, I suppose, he must have robbed me of, which he might easily have done, as I trusted him much, and placed too great a confidence in his fidelity. It is probable he may endeavour to pass as a free man, by the name of *John Christian*, and endeavour to get on board some vessel bound for *Great Britain*, from a knowledge he has of the late determination of *Somerset's* case. Whoever takes up the said slave, and delivers him to me, shall receive FIVE POUNDS.

4 GABRIEL JONES.

RUN away, from Neabsco furnace, the 16th of March, a light coloured mulatto man named BILLY, or WILL, the property of the honourable John Tayloe, esquire. When I tell the public that he is the same boy who for many years used to wait on me, in my travels through this and the neighbouring province, and by his pertness, or rather impudence, was well known to all my acquaintances, there is the less occasion for a particular description of him. However, as he is now grown to the size of a man, and has not attended me for some time past, I think it not amiss to say that he is a very likely young fellow, about 20 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout and strong made, has a remarkable swing in his walk, but is much more so by a surprizing knack he has of gaining the good graces of almost every body who will listen to his bewitching and deceitful tongue, which seldom or ever speaks the truth. He has a small scar on the right side of his forehead, and the little finger of his right hand is quite straight by a hurt he got when a child. Had on, when he went away, a blue fearnought jacket, and an under one of green baize, cotton breeches, oznabrig shirt, mixed blue sale stockings, country made shoes, and yellow buckles. From his ingenuity, he is capable of doing almost any sort of business, and for some years past, has been chiefly employed as a founder, a stone mason, and a miller, as occasion required; one of which trades, I imagine, he will, in the character of a free man, profess. I have some reason to suspect his travelling towards James river, under the pretence of being sent by me on business. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and brings him to me, or to his master, the honourable John Tayloe, at Mountairy, or secure him so as to be had again, shall have treble what the law allows, and all reasonable charges paid. tf

THOMAS LAWSON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherst county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILL-STONES, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to Col. William Cabell, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would chuse to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.

KING HEROD

STANDS at Rosegill, and will cover mares at FOUR POUNDS the season. Those who send mares must send the money, otherwise they shall not be left. The valuable qualities, and the pedigree, of this horse, are sufficiently notorious.

RALPH WORMELEY, junior.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

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LANDED from Liverpool, four BALES, marked C I. The owner may have them on paying the charges to ISAAC YOUNGHUSBAND, who has for sale a parcel of low priced Irish LINENS.

To be SOLD, at public auction, at Westmoreland courthouse, on Tuesday the 27th day of September, being Westmoreland court day,

TWENTY very likely VIRGINIA born SLAVES. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of November following, on giving bond and good security. The bonds to bear interest from the date, if not punctually discharged. tdf RICHARD PARKER.

NORFOLK, June 13, 1774.

THE *subscribers have for* SALE MADEIRA *WINE*, BARBADOS *RUM, CANE, SPIRIT, and* MUSCOVADO *SUGAR.*

PHRIPP and BOWDOIN.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the will of their testator, the late Honourable William Nelson, desire that all persons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as speedy payments as possible. Those who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately discharge the balances, are desired to give their bonds. This request is the more necessary, as most of the legacies bequeathed by the testator are to be paid in sterling money, and he has directed that his younger sons fortunes shall be placed out at interest upon undoubted securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. NICHOLAS.

WANTED for the lighthouse directors eight second-hand ANCHORS, nearly a thousand weight each. Any person having such for sale are desired to make their terms known to the subscriber in Norfolk.

t. f. BASSETT MOSELEY.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in Berkley and Frederick counties, containing 12,076 acres; it lies 7 miles on each side of Shenando river, the quantity on the east side, being only a slip of low ground, is inconsiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful streams of water running through marshes three miles in length, some of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the rest, at a very small expence, might soon be reduced to the like state. On each side of the streams mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording stone, lime, iron, and lead ore. On one of the streams I have already erected a complete merchant mill, with a pair of the best French burrs for grinding of wheat, and a pair of common stones for grinding of Indian corn; besides this, there is near the dwelling house a tub mill, and on the other stream there is a valuable saw mill. There are five settled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good stone house, 2 stories high, with 2 rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient outhouses; on another plantation, where Michael Pike lived, there is a good stone house; and at the other plantations there are overseers houses, negro quarters, barns, stables, tobacco houses, &c. The above tract shall be either partitioned off in lots of 1000 or 500 acres, or sold bodily to one purchaser. Belonging to this estate there are 112 negroes to be disposed of, together with all the stocks of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horses, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewise all the necessary implements for the planter or farmer. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase are desired to make their propofals to me at Rosegill, on Rappahannock river, or to leave them with the overseer, who lives at the house plantation, and will shew the land. In November I shall be on the premises, and may then be personally treated with. Part of this land, and some of the negroes, belong to my eldest son, who leaves to me the disposition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part.

6 RALPH WORMELEY.

TO BE RENTED,

FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

BELVOIR,

THE beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, esquire, lying upon Potowmack river, in Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two story high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage upon the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below; convenient offices, stables, and coach house, adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me, in Berkeley county,

tf FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

To be SOLD, pursuant to an act of assembly, on Monday the 1st of August next, being Prince William court day,

THE glebe lands of Dettingen parish, in the said county, adjoining the lands of the present incumbent the reverend James Scott, situate on Quantico Run, about 9 miles from Dumfries, and containing about 400 acres. The soil is good for wheat or tobacco, and there may be got a considerable quantity on the same.

3 HENRY LEE, LEWIS RENO, } churchwardens.

FOR SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of land, lying on Deep Creek, in Louisa, about 45 miles of Richmond town, and is exceeding good land, well watered by Deep Creek, and a large branch thereof, which runs through the middle of the land, and affords a large quantity of rich meadow ground. Any person inclinable to purchase may see the land, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living near it. tf 1* GEORGE MERIWETHER.

NORFOLK, April 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of vessels will be wanted this summer to bring about 6000 tons of stone from Mr. Brooke's quarry, on Rappahannock, and land the same on Cape Henry, for the lighthouse. Any person inclinable to engage in such work are desired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton, junior, esquires. The directors of the lighthouse will also be glad to purchase one or two flat bottomed vessels from 80 to 120 tons burthen.

8 tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

For SALE,

A TRACT of land, on Charles river, York county, containing about 600 acres, part of which is marsh, that may be drained with very little expence. The situation of this place is very convenient for a family, as it lies upon a river that abounds with oysters and fine fish, particularly sheepheads; it is within 200 yards of a mill, and 2 miles of the church. My reason for selling it is, my having bought a tract of land more convenient to me. Whoever inclines to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, in York town.

THOMAS NELSON, junior.

FOR SALE,

And to be ENTERED upon at CHRISTMAS next,

A VERY valuable tract of LAND in King William county, on Pamunkey river, adjoining the land of the late Mr. John Smith, of Hanover county, deceased, containing 800 acres, more or less, the soil is very rich, and exceedingly well adapted for wheat, corn, or tobacco, particularly the first and second, being low grounds; and there is a considerable quantity of high grounds. It has plenty of good pine and oak timber upon it, convenient houses, and is in good order for cropping, is about two miles from Hanover town, and very convenient to church and two mills. Any person inclinable to purchase may be shewn the land by applying to Mr. Christopher Taliaferro, or Mr. William Jones, who resides near the same, and the terms may be also known by applying to these gentlemen, or to the subscriber.

tf THOMAS JONES.

To be SOLD, together or in parcels,

THAT fertile and well timbered tract of LAND, lying in Princess Anne county, known by the name of GIBBS's WOODS, whereon are several settlements, and whereof Jeremiah Tinker, esquire, grandson of the late governor Gibbs now stands seized, under the deed of gift of his mother, the daughter and heiress of the said governor Gibbs. Persons inclining to purchase may be informed of the terms by applying to Mr. James Parker, merchant in Norfolk, or to Edward Foy, in Williamsburg, who will give an undoubted title. tf

To be SOLD, and entered upon immediately,

A TRACT of LAND containing 1300 acres, more or less, on Piankatank river, in Gloucester county. It is needless to be particular about it as it is the same I advertised last year and then gave a full account of it, since then I sold it to John Attway Clarke, of Maryland, but as he refuses to take it, necessity obliges me once more to offer it to the public. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to me in Middlesex. I want part of the money at the meeting of the merchants, and for the remainder I will give reasonable credit. tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON